called "Fillibusier," and always acknowledged the compilerent of the name with a wag of the tail. When our brope extered Granada, the first sight was "Fillibusier" whipping a cur with a white, or chamorieta, ribbon on his teck, and cons'antly afterwards he "walked the ecck of the walk" in the garrison, and was the pet of all the soldiers. "Fillibusier" never patronized any parkeniar company, but would mess to day with one and he morrow with another. At "guard-mount" he always attended punctually, and when the soldiers fired off their strakels, he testified his appreciation by loud barking and gannine cambe applause. All the soldiers loved "Fillibusier," and he deserved their confidence. Whenever a party left this city, "Fillibusier" went along, and his right to march in the company was never disputed.

Last week, when tien, Golouria is party left this city for Obenta'se, Fillibusier went with it and continued along matif the light of Junglajha. At that pase, when the troops charged the enemy, "Fillibusier" headed the column, and while thus gallantly charging the town, was shot down. The cruel shot struck him in the shoulder, and after a few revolutions he fell dead—not a soldier but paused to grieve, and as they saw their friend, no doubt their appenite for war was greatly whetted:

THE PATE OF FILLIBUSTER—THE DOG OF THE ARMY.

But little bark had landed her small but gallant band within the harbor of San Juan, upon the promised land: The enemy had vamosed; their strongholds, too, were ta'en;

Our troops were bivousching, despite of wind and ran; when, by the watch-fire's tilchering light, down from a mountain trail,

A famish'd hound crept to our mids't—and thereby hauge a size.

A gaunt and griza'ed creature, with harsh and matted

a tale.

A gaunt and grizz'ed creature, with barsh and matted

A gain; and grize ed creature, with harsh and matted hair.

And eyes like some fierce mountain welf, just started from his lair.

No pet for ladies' parior, nor watch for lonesome hall; But, inhuselite of canine life, he seemed the scorn of all. Yet etrangely, too, he followed us, on march or in the fray;

Be was our constant shadow, at midnight or by day.

Seepite of hinks and curses, no few nor far between;

Respite of wintry weather, and hunger, too, I we'en, Else conduct ever faithful, again and still again,

By slow degrees, did gain for him the favor of our men, and when at Bivas' bloody field he charged our troops

among,

Bis bark rose ever loud and clear in the thickest of the throng: And when Granada's plaza charged at early morning's and when Granada's place charges as the fight. Be seemed the field incarnate—the demon of the fight. At last, the fight being over, and peace returned again, He then became the soldier's pride, in pleasure orin pain. We named him "Filibuster;" he quartered with us all, Familiar with each company and every dinner call. Prompt was he at dress parade, at the tapping of the Arny.

drum,
or barking approbation at the fire of a plateon.
Be followed each dead soldier in slience to the grave.
With quiet step appearing to do honor to the brave.
And collars of bright ribbons, too, we placed about his

collars of bright riboons, too, we placed about his neck; for such gauds and bravery full little did he reck, they did seem in action his free spirit to eathral; so he oft would loce them by bone, or dog, or ball, so we learned to love him, this gaunt and chaggy hrund—angh at his rough gambols, to greet his daily round; ine became our pensioner, a kind of soldier's pet, commay see by this rough shetch, he's not forgotten yet.

when a small detachment was to Chontales sent, ust a next of traitors, he with the troopers went, ust a next of traitors, he with the troopers went, is bullet from their riflemen full soon did lay him low.

-'twas in the van he fought; the charge he fearless led, And died attal bravely fighting for the cause he'd often

And ored still bravely fighting for the cause he'd often bled [From El Nicaragnense, May 17.]

During the absence of Gen. Goicouria to the Department of Chentales and Julgalpa, they frequently heard of a band of disaffected troops, one hundred and fifty in member, who paraded, the country, robbing and harraseing all the quiet people of the disaffet. They took every description of property; and frequently pressed the Incitans into their ranks as soldiers. Two Frenchmen who left this city to mine near Libertad were also forced typein the party. Two officers of the bandit—one holding a first lieutenant's commission under Chamorro, and the second a captain's—were taken and shot by Gen. Golconria. The country through which our troops marched was whely described by the inhabitants, through fear of the banet crowd arrayed in opposition to the givernment. Gen. Golcouria, with twenty-five men, dealenged them to fight, but they always fiel; and it is the opinion of the people that these stragglers intend robbing until they are satisfied or closely chased, when they will go into Hoccuras. Major Regers has promised us a full description of the route.

The Popular Elections in Nicaragna.

The Popular Elections in Mearagua.

The Popular Elections in Nicaragua.

[From El Nicaraguense, May 3.]

On Sunday last, a large table, covered with a ret cloth and surrounded by efficers, attracted considerable attention from the Americans, as they walked up and down the colivinade of the row of buildings on the west side of the pars. Papers were thrown loose upon the cloth, and every other while the clerks would select their pers and write. The pupie of the country, the simple mainst women, the beggars on the corners, the leper of the instruction, all knew what it meant, but we, the editor of a newspaper, the great factotum of a country town, were completely in the dark as to the import of the red table, its efficers and papers.

It was the solemn election of the Republic.

The people were exercising their greatest prerogative of electing the efficers that shall rule tham for another term of effice. In this country the elective franchise extends to every male inhabitant of eighteen years sgainst whom there is no criminal protecution, and who is not charged with being a dissolute and vicious man, fibe voters e ect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments and elect Represents ives, kenators and a President. A man must be twenty three years old to be a delegate, twenty five to be a Representative, and thirty to be a Senator or President.

The election on Sunday last, as most public days in the republic come on Sunday was concluded with githe greatest decoram. The candidates for the Presidency were all to the same political faith, the only dispute being between the democrats of Leon and those of Granadas. Don Patriclo Rivas, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granadas, and General

da. Don Fatricio Rivas, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granada, and Genral Mariano Salizar, a great favori e, by the people of Leon. A few votes have been cast for Hon Nordeste Rumrez, of Leon. The strugg e is between Rivas and Salizar, and it is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicasano.

is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicaragua.

The election in Granada proceeded by cantons, or wards, each ward of 4,000 persons electing one delegable. The people generally took great interest in the result, and the number of votes ran larger than at any election held in Granada. To the governments and people abroad this significant fact cannot be avoided, that the republic of Nicaragua expresses the will of the people. All the actions enhants from their silent expression, and every movement it has made has been undertaken by the concurrence of the great body of the people. To ignore, then, the fact of our absolute independence, is to deny to the inhabitants of Nicaragua the right of self-government.

Currency of Micaragua—Money Exchange Difficulties.

[From Envisaragueous, May 3]
The principal currency of Grapada is small coin, mostly france, cines and half dimes. Thousands of dollars are paid from hand to band, and never a higher denomination of cute than a two franc piace, and but fax of them. Of every hundred dollars in education seventy five dollars will be found to counts to dimes. Then of them pass for a "strong" dollar, while eight of them pass for a "strong" dollar, while eight of them pass for a collar of the country. A decree of the country, however, makes a dollar in all cases to consist of ten dimes; still in trading, the "strong" dollar or discon fuerto must be expressed to make it ten times for a dollar. France and Mexican quarters all pass for the same amount, twenty crists, and only the United Sixes twenty-five cent piace is recognized as of more value than two dimes. A singular feature in the local currency is the existence of a large number of dimes with holes punched in them. It is impossible to piec one of these on the market women in the plate, or a native laborer. Some say that this repugnance origina'el a considerable time ago, when a stream fellow introduced a great many counter feit dimes into the country, and passed them off, and when the cheat was discovered, government collected all the spurious coin, and made small holes in them, as an advertisement of their funworthloses. Others say the objection is made by the Indians, because by that a small hole the value of a cuartillo has been abstracted from the money. We do not pretend to decide which of these reasons is the true one; but we do say, and "say it boldly, tio," that car ain dimes in our possession have been indigenantly refused by the market people, because the money was thus disfigured.

The Wharf at Virgin Bay-General Mora's Opinion of his troops.

(From E. Nicaraguene, May 3.]

We understand that the wharf at Virgin Bay, constructed at so much expense and labor by the Transit Company, which the traitors in the camp of the Usata Ricen army attempted to destroy by fire, was not folured so much but that it can be repaired at a night cost. As President Mora said, it was truly an act of vandalizing and when we consider that the act was the work of people who claim Nicaragua as their home, there is no language sufficient to condemn it. What plea can the incensiary arge to justify the destruction of a piece of property which reflected so much credit on the State. We could as easily forge a reason for the man who would tear down the monument to the Fateer of his Country, erected in Washington city. Men who do such acre and not rational to themselves.

Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger

Court Marital of Colonel Louis Scalessinger
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 95.
MEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADDUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE YURGIN BAY, May 3, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Marital, convened by General Green No. 73, and of which Brigadier General Galeats, Departments Intendencia General, is Freedenly, was arraigned and tried Colonel Louis Ecolesiance, 24 Rides, N. A., on the following charges and specifications, via.

Charge I. Neglect of duty.

Sedification I. In this, that Colonal L. Schlessinger,
N. A. did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in
his command on the march from Virgin Bay to the
Costa Rica fronters, and did not excusted proper control over the officers and men of his command. All this
can or about the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of
March, 1860.

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding
officer.

the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 4. In this, that Col. 1. Schlessinger did, upon the appreach of the enemy, neglect to form any plans of battle or give the necessary orders for the position of his men. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

CILLA SHOULE

men. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to exert himself (during the revreat) to raily or collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1866.

Specification 6. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance, accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1866.

Specification 7. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect, on his arrival, to make any resention of his com-

specincarion 7. In this, that cold is searning in egiect, on his arrival, to make any reception of his command, but did allow them to arrive naked and hungry. All this on or about the 20th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1886.

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.

Specification 1. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did, without proper resistance or giving encounter to the enemy, desert, the field himself, socompanied by a portion of his command, leaving the other portion without a commanding officer, in the power of the enemy. All this at Santa Rosa, on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Specification 2. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to appear during the abort engagement on the field, so as to circet or in any way control the movement of the troops under his command. All this at Santa Rosa, on or about the 21st March, 1866.

To which the accused pleaded as floilws:—

To specification 1, charge 1—Not guilty.

To specification 2—Not guilty.

To specification 3—Not guilty.

To specification 3—Not guilty.

To specification 6—Not guilty.

To specification 1—Not guilty.

To specification 2—Not guilty.

To specification 1, charge 3—Not guilty.

To specification 2—Not guilty.

To specification 2—Not guilty.

Puring the pregress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications were preferred:—

Charge 3—Not guilty.

Specification 1, this, that Colonel L. Sohlessinger, Second rifles, N. A., after having been assigned and ander progress of trial before a General Code Martial of which Hrigadier General Genous as General Code Martial of which Hrigadier General Genous as Freedent, did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th Cay of April, 1866.

Th

Charge 2 (unanimously) Guilty.
Specification 2—Not Guilty.
Specification 2—Not Guilty.
Charge 3—Guilty.
The Court unanimously passed the following sentence:
—That Col. Louis Schlessinger, 2d Riffes, N. A., be degreed from the rank of Colonel, to be shot for the charges proved against him, and for dasertien while undergoing trial, to be published by name in the papers throughout the civilized world.

2. The foregoing proceedings having been laid before the General Commanding in Chief, its approves of them with the following remarks:—

The sentence of the Court on the specifications and changes preferred against Col. Louis Schlessinger, of Second R. fles, is approved, and he is therefore degraded from the rank of Colonel, with the shot as a deserter wherever found, and will be published as such throughout the civilized world.

3. The general court martial of which Brigadier-General Goicouria is President is hereby dissolver.

By command of

WM. WALKER, General Commanding-in Chief.
Fig. R. THOMPSON, Adjuitant General. N. A.

[From El Nicaraguense, May 10.]

We publish the cfficial provedings of the court martial convened under general order. No. 73 to try Colonel Louis Schlersinger for reflect incompetence, ignorance and covardice in the civiling of this duties, and desertion from the army. It is sufficient to say that every opporturity was given to the prisoner to relieve himself of these charges, if possible; that the court martial progressed with every delay required by the respondent; and that in the end it could come to no other canduction than the vertice recorded in the proceedings. We may also state that during the trial Colonel Schlessinger was allowed to go at large on his parole of honor, restricted, however, to the bounds of the city gaurd. Scon after the privilege was granted, and before the decision of the court was known, he fied from town, breaking his plighted word thereby affording his own testimony is avor of the decision of the court was known, he fied for how he had a submer and required—which

col. Wheeler's Official Troubles—The Wandering Californians at his Office.

[From El Nicaraguesse, May 10]

The position of a minister must always subject him more or less to the importunities of travellers; and we can really feel sympathy for him as he finds his time and talent ergaged in explaining protound points of international law to uncomprehending but parsistent bores. There is no task more severe than typing to enlighten a mind naturally bewildered; and if we should ever break our religious seruples sgaiset using profane language, it will be when some genius fails to appreciate the clearness of our expositions on subjects that engage the editorial attention. Tans sympathe fieldly sifficted, it may reasonably be concluded that we have lavished an abundance of sympathy on the Minister of the United States in this city. He is the only representative of his government here, and all the nephews of Uncle Sam anply to him for the thousand and one remedies to saits y their many wapts.

Barticularly has this been the case since the California passingers have arrived in town. A few of them are of a cervous and limid disposition, and these being wartines, they have no particular disposition to stay here. The steamer is expected every day, and as they cannot get off until she does come, they are constantly applying to the Minister for Information. C.I. Wheeler is one of the me at accommodating and urbans gentleman we have ever met with, and it is his delight to relieve the anxioties of all; but being unacquainted with the movement of the boat, as a malter of course he is ignorant when she will be in. No allowance is made for this, but every day the same crowd would go and ask him the same question, until at last he became complexly worm onto the explanatory service. A long specture of Pike sauntered in the mounting and looking second, drawled out:

"Its into the mouse of Minister of the Colonel.

"We shall be supplied to the Yu-be a Pi-ve-r, and I orfer be thereacout."

"Its led you," said the representative of th

claim sold on the Yu-be, I'd pitch in and help Billy Walker tan been niggers down than and it logland interfeared, we'd soon see which was the biggest, her or 'Meriky.'

Pike 'billed over,' and he is now daily cursing the President of C. sta Rica with a double dis illied virusence; and he promises to write home to Missouri that there is a splendid chance for a "row" in these quarters.

This cuatemes had hardly left the house before another came along, and after asking the same questions, with the same result, he wanted to be informed where the barber shop was. Enlightened on this point, he left. Another wanted to know where he could get an awful hole in his coat mended and the third wought the shoemsker. One man wants on interpreter, and he goes to the Minister, another wants this, and another that, until the whole lay is given to hestowing information.

A Butchman came slong on Friday last.

'Bey up no de Minister vat I hears on dat perdects 'Mericans in dah 'e.e Nicaragona''

'Yes,' said the Colonel, 'but you talk like a German'.

'So I ish; but you see I wash born in Herkimsr county, Bennsylvany, and dat makes me von American. And now you she I wash so know if it ish healty in dish town to east oranges? You bess de Minister, yen I comes to ax you dish matter, and I shall vant you to make me antified. If you can answer me dat vord, I vould like to know ven de stheambout come; for me and mine vamily vants to go to Callyforny. Vil you make me a question if it ish healty to eat fruit, and I leh content.'

The Minister went into an explanation that it was

The Great Issue in Central America. Disposition of the States and Foreign Intrigue.

[From El Nicaraguenee, May 10.]

The present movement under General Walter may be characterized by as many names as there are different opinions of it; but there is only one word to belied it ruly. General Walter may reap the fame, and his associates may enjoy a few of the advantages, but these matters are only personal, and therefore of isse concern than the mighty principle resting at the bottom of the revolution. We do not, nor need we assum, that every section of the austing government, or of the Americans,

action of the existing covernment, or of the Americania is worthy of the cause or creditable to our of the Americania worthy of the cause or creditable to our of the americania few private wrongs are ellip personal, and have nothing to do with the government or the revolution. They are the excreences upon the body politic, and as said are to be found in all of munumities and under all government of the human excellence.

The true and definite question at stake is one is which the forms and interests of government and the propellar exconcerned. In the world to be a representative democracy or a breeditary arrivatoracy? As we so govern, or a true to be governed. Micrargua and its interests are to the governed of the cause of the chirt family of Stakes. Small the world process, or shall it stand still as did the sum of old, at the bld clag of tuman breath? Eighty pears that quietly and the state of the chirt family of Stakes. Small the world process, or shall it stand still as did the sum of old, at the bld clag of tuman breath? Eighty pears that quietly and the state of the chirt family of Stakes. Small the world process, or shall it exam still as did the sum of old, at the bld clag of tuman breath? Eighty pears that quietly and the stakes of the control of the chirt family of Stakes. Small the world process of the control of the chirt family of Stakes. The stakes of the chirt family of Stakes and the control of the chirt family of Stakes. The stakes of the chirt family of Stakes and the chirt family of Stakes of the chirt family of Stakes. The stakes of the chirt family of Stakes of the chirt family

back to fendatism and darkness. When the battle comes, it will be one of great forcer, but as it has done in all fights, the right must triumph. The people and their cause, led on by the ardent patriots who are now thinking and preaching liberty in every kingdom, must succeed and thin it will be a melancholy sight to look upon Nicaragua a free State against its will. Shall this te so I will the democarts of the republic allow the Americans to fight the battle of their licerty alone? The semiment of the State, as it comes to us, distinctly avows its loyalty to freedom, and the people are prepared to maintain the principles they have fought so many battles in favor of

Internal Cenvulsion in Costa Rica-Approaching Fall or President Mura.

[From El Nicaraguease, May 17.]

The concurrence of reports from Costa Rica, that the country is artuated by internal commonions, and that the Frenciency of General Mora is in danger of over hrow, induces us to attach some importance to the six ement. Pefore President Mora left Virgin, hi believed himself that his power was unpopular at home; and he did not make himself feater by descritug so ingloriously the expedition be commenced with such vain and treachan proclamations. El Nicaraguease active di in the beginning that his course would bring down upon him unteld evie; but he disregarded the admitation, and the result has proved the assertion.

course would brieg down upon him unteld evis; but he described the administry, and the result has proved the assertion.

Three causes have conspired to bring General Mora in great discpute at home. The varity which primaged him to undertake, individually, the suppression of the pretent republican government of Nicaragua was sufficient to condemn him in the estima ton of the world, but in Court Rica, where the people might holishly shut their eyes to the probability of such an undertaking, they could not avoid observing the disastrous chain of circumstances that commerced with and have continued to follow the expedition of invasion. But there is no reason to suppose that the people of Costa Rica approved of the war, and if we are to credit the advices from that S ate, it is sliggather probable hostilities were commenced wholly without the consent and against the wishes of the majority. We will not assert that the people of Costa Rica approve of the presence of American activities in Nicaragua; but they did not wish any conflict with them unless a general legue of offensive operations could be formed among the four adjuning Central American continued to the composition, they chose to live in peace and accept what dealing might be held in store for them under the course of progressive events that now threaten to disentinal the world.

But the real and tangible grounds of Gen. Mara's re-

one in magained and tangible grounds of Gen. Mora's re-cent unpopularity at home is to be found, first, in his im-prudent attack on this State without effecting the ablve combination; second, for having sacrificed so many vis-time, both by war and obclera, in an unprovided our age upon this republic; and, third, for having introduced the cholera into Costa Rius, where it is creating and de-

the coolera into Costa Rick, where it is creating and devastation.

It is also stated that the republicans, or those discontented with the existing authority in Costa Rick, have originated a revolt in the city of Asjacia, where the people have always opposed the service administration of affairs. In tonsequence of these untoward discountinges, says our Spanish collor, General Mora is unreclain of his continuation in power, or of his own personal security.

tain of his communication of politicate continually propar-ecurity.

Thus the false steps of politicate continually propar-dize the rational welfare and undermine the stability of paace and progress. With bind temerity General Musa involved himself in a war with Nutaragua, and to-day the prospect of rule to himself and evit to his country is the prominent contingency of the times. Of the three thousand men brought with him in his carritte fraction, and the himself imprise to tell the story of their decorrely nedge hundred survive to tell the story of their de-fect and the destruction of their priends. War, with all its her ore, has visited them, and yet the chain of dissa-trous crossquences has not conset to affect the survivers. The men are deserting and the efficiers resigning— all act are by disquested with the improvemence that thus plunged the country into such a labyrinh of mistor-tones. And still, we may add, the end is not yet.

The Press of Costa Rica-its 4Vritings and their Effect. [From El Nosseguese, Nay 17.] The war now existing between this State and Costa

Secilitation I. in this, that Colonal L. Schleminger, N. A., did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in the semand on the march troot Vigin Bay to the Colera Rica frocters, and the more very the discover and more of in examiners and all the conference of the content. The Minister went into an explansion that it was contracted over the discover and more of in examiners and fitter went into an explansion that it was contained and direct result of a predicted section of the content. The Minister went into an explansion that it was braitly to eas an examiner of in examiners and explansion that it was braitly to eas an examiner of the fitter went into an explansion that it was contained and direct result of a predicted section of the culter as a commanding effect.

Specification I. In this, that on his arrival at Sarta Ross, on the evening previous to the engagement, for the fitted states and make in month, we have fitted and direct result of a predicted section of the contained and direct result of a predicted section of the contained and direct result of a predicted section of the government and people of the fatter contequences to the government and people of the fatter went into an explansion that it was braid and direct result of a predicted section of the government and people of the fatter went into an explansion that it was contained and direct result of a predicted section of the government and people of the fatter went into an explansion that it was contained and direct result of a predicted section of the government and people of the fatter contequences to the government and people of the fatter contequences to the government and people of the fatter contequences to the government and people of the fatter contequences to the government and people of the fatter contequence to the government and people of a predicted and direct result of a predicted section for the content people and the fatter contained and direct result of a predicted and direct result for a predicted and direct result for a predi

and no epithel teo infamous to apply to the patricts and retainment of Nicaragua who are and were telling with hand and head to raise up our beloved State from her fallen position, and enable her to assume a proud and honorable station among the nations of the earth.

What have been the consequences of this nawies, discentished and mischavous course of conduct? First, it intiamed the minds of the people of Costa Sica against step. Walker and his army, and against the entire American people; foused the resentment of those who were the direct objects of so much obloquy and abuse; opened a bloody war and a terribly diametrous campaign, in which have been recrificed the lives and property of innocent neutrals; and placed that State in a position in which she must now needs beg humiliatingly for propositions for peace. How must her stateware, exhibiters and Isading cities new field at being thus suddenly brought down from their "pride of flight," and compelled to supplicate a favor from those whom they have heretclore represented as sestitute of every noble quality, and wanting in every manly virtue! And to what extreme necessity for hise-hoods are these writers new pushed to explain away the campaign just closed so disastrously to their country, who have been so efficiently instrumental in rouring the war fever there, and so profife of boseting and promises of viotaries and glyry!

The servile, mindless instigators of public disorders and matienal prijudices, however, are never at a loss for explainations of disasters and defeats; and we presume that the writers for Coefa Rica journals will make a shift to still lunger hoodwink and deceive the mass of the people of that State, and in the very testh of overthrew and disgrace, claim a glorious victory and a triumphant campaign. But the press cannot be always chained; and its emancipation from thraldom and the hireling duties of the sword and bayonet is sare to take piace even in Coefa Rica. The "ragged, tatterdemailion" and, jet alman of the steps of returning beast

American Enterprise in Nicaragua—The Contrast.

[From El Nicaraguene, May 17.]

Wherever we look about us in this State the glance is occupied with contrasts. Here an improvement, and there an ancient form; here a labor saving machine, and there a labor wasting piece of furniture. The democratic party, impelled by the progressive spirit of the age, has sought to introduce the works of modern utility; but the aristocratic felement as continually shut them out, fearful lest the people might become enlightened and consequently powerful.

A singular feature of these enterprises consists in the aristocratic jess ment as continually and them only jestrel lest the people might become engightened and consequently powerful.

A singular feature of these enterprises consists in the
proprietorship. Americans have introduced and
carried gut all the grand enterprises that have
premised benefit to the State. Wherea and
steamboats are the work of their hands; and
in most places, even the rotary pump has waited for
toreign energy to adapt it to the unhandy wells of this
country. Some native democrats have engaged to improve their places, but they save always found it a fruitless effort in the face of the determined opposition made
by their neighbors. The simple natives have been taught
to avoid learning these new machines, as they thereby
injure themselves, and pave the way to deprive themselves of work.

But the time is changing, and all Nicaragoa will soon
learn that modern science and American enterprise has
done nothing to injure the human race; but that rather,
every labor saving machine is but the gradual developement of the day when all men shall live more comfortably
than at present, on less resources. Work is money;
and when labor is saved, all classes of workmen are
nearer their redemption from toil

Miscellaneous Incidents.

El Nicaraguesse, of April 20, has the fellewing news items:—A general rumor having obtained circulation that Col Parker H. French Lad been entrasted by the government with its business negotiations in New Orleans, we think it but justice to the public at large to dany the statement as altogether groundless. Col. French has no connection whatever with this government; and, as an evidence of this, we are warranted in saying that he is at present engaged in doing the republic of Nicaragua all the injury his genies is capable of. He at less taims this intention, and persons coming from San Juan del Norte say he is not allowing his determination to rest quiet. Fortunately, he can do no material damage.

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, left for Leon on Sainrday last, and has not yet returned.

Granada is now more healthy than at any period since the advent of the Americans.

Commodores Slocum and De Brisott are both rusticating in this city at present.

Campbel, who shat Mooney on the day of the degar ure of our irresps for Rivas, was tried by count martial on Tuesday, and condemned to death. He was executed on the plans on Thursday morning, in the presence of the who e aimy and a large concourse of people.

The President and it is Cabinett is still in Leva, and will remain until circumstances allow of his return to Granada.

Levi Woodbury Wheeler, the youngest son of the Ame-

Levi Woodbury Wheeler, the youngest on a gunshot ricen llinister, who was so sad y wounded by a gunshot wound, accidentally given on the road to Leon, has been brought to this city, and is fast recovering. The little fellow is around in good spirits, and promises to suffer no material damage from his wounds.

[From El Nicaraguence, May 27.]
Don Ferman Ferrer, Minister of Backenda, is now in

his dry.

The annual election has just passed off with great foterestand quietude. Don Patricio Rivas and General
Mariano Sairas were the opposing candidates for the
Presidency, and were both democrats. It is impossible Several princers of state are now in the goard house, but what their ultimate disposition will be we are unable to determine.

Brigadier General Fry will command in the Depart-ment the garrison consisting of the Second Light In-fantry Batallon.

The family of Colonel Wheeler, United States Minister, will leave for the Atlantic States in the steamer this morning. Clonel Wheeler accompanies his family to San Joan del Norte, from whence he will return imme-diately.

We have every reason to believe that the reported re

call of Colonel Wheeler, United States Minister to this re inhiid, and the appointment of Mr. Hiles to fill his place is all gether without foundation.

is all gether without foundation.

[From El Nicaragueuse, Mar 10.]

A late number of the Allum de La Paz, of San Jose, urges upon the government the propriety of introducing Chinese laborers into that State, for the purpose or working the haciendas of other, segar, rice and caso. It asserts that the Chinese are peculiarly adapted to the climate of Central America, and that their sustenance would be a matter of great comounty.

Notice—The businese affairs of the late Judge J Caleb Staith, having been entrusted to the undersigned, any information is friends from abroad may desire, will be furnished, on application. J. A. RUGGLES.

Agent of Wines & Co., Granada.

Agent of Wines & Co., Granada.

[From El Nicaragueuse, May 17.]

We notice with piessure the arrival in this city of Padre Saiauano, Curate of Acciana. He officiated penterday at the funeral service of Capit Walker, and attracted much attention by his fine appearance and obristian bearing. Fadre Saiazano is one of the strong democrats of this State, a man of education, and one wan, with Fadre Vijit, is capable and willing to do great good in the country.

A courier arrived in this city yesterday, from Leon. carrying despatches to Gen. Waker, and also bringing information of the desogerous and probable fatal illness of Schmud Bandolph, Esq. Mr. Randolph has long seen laboring under a pulmonary affliction; but his friends had hoped, from recent accounts, that the climate of the northern portion of this State had resuscitated his system coyond the reach of danger. We give the news with a sorrowful heart, and with a hope that he may yet receiver. No man under the general could be so hily spared at present.

spared at present.

A letter from Lan Juan del Norte says that Princess, reter of the negro King of Mosquito, is now a servant in the house of a colored preacher at that place, named with.

Smith.

Col. Mendez who left this city in company with Gen. Golcouria, is again in town, after a pretty extensive trip through Chentales.

Notice—Employment will be given to shoemakers, tailors and semmaresses, lat good wages, by applying to Thos. F. Fisher, Colonel and First Assistant Intendent General, Granada; or Ira Munson, Massaya.

Granada, May 14, 1866.

GRANDA, May 14, 1860.

The enemy, before leaving Rivas, filled all the wells with dead bodies, and otherwise injured the town to such an extent that it will hereafter be almost impossible to ive there. The greatest will thus done falls on the openests of the present government of Nicaragua, and is a just punishment inflicted on the people who described help own soil to unite with a foreign fee to invade the Sate.

heir our soil to unite with a foreign fee to invade the Sate.

Proctamation.—Just Rahel More, the sanguleary President of Costa Rice being, (according to his own statement) about to externment the democracy of Mearagua, I deem it proper to announce for the "banes of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off,) to "clothe the nazed" at d "unprove the appearance of the outer man." Having constantly is my emblyoment an embent comps of workmen, I am have enabled to supply my patrons with despaten, having just a no unded arrangement with an extensive in porture nature in New Drieans. I will be constantly in receipt of the latter styles and most improved fabrice. I must respectfully solicit the officers of the army and of the most reprectully solicit the officers of the army and of the man and it will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Farticularly observe my store, sign of the folden Goose.

Notice.—El Nicaraguesse will be published hereafter.

If the degs of this city were all killed off, there would not be reflicient annoyance to keep us awake.

While we are in a prek of trouble about the searcity of news, the Postmaster informs us that great piles of our papers are boxed up in his office, awaiting the steamers for New York and California: These papers would be a perfect god send to ecitors abroad, and yet boats fail to come and take them where they are so much wanted.

During the week we have been visited by frequent and plentiful showers, to the great delight of the people and the sweet refreshment of the earth. With the season of rain and verdure the health of the city returns.

The town of Granada is remarkably lonesome at present. The streets look deserted, and the market place has fallen away in the number of merchant women at least one-half.

Considerable sichness prevalls at present among the native population. We have heard of two cases of smallpex.

Last week a party of serviles connected with the Costa Rican army went across the lake to the Island of Ometeps, and destroyed a large quantity of wood belonging to private individuals, which had been out for the elements. They also killed one white man, whose name we could not learn.

Fon Senor Max. Thoman, of Gotham notoriety, has favored us with a specimen of Cognae equal to the best drank in the locality where brandy is made. We are authorized to state that he has a few more left at his institution en Hospital street, fronting the San Francisco Convent.

Mr. Chas. Wasseman has been appointed Consul of the King of Fransia for Granada City.

tution on Hospital street, fronting the San Francisco Convent.

Mr. Chas. Wasseman has been appointed Consul of the King of Prussis for Granada City.

The government of Honduras has published a decree ordering the Minister of Hacleada to receive francs at the bate of five for 87% cents.

The same paper adds:—Wines & Co. inform us that at least 1,500 issues of El Nicuraguesse were sent to the Fastern States by the last express. Pretty good circulation for a new paper. Besides these, 1,000 copies were forwarded to different parts of the republic and the neighboring States.

Wines & Co. forwarded by the steamer of Friday 800 letters for the Eastern States.

bering States.

Wires & Co. forwarded by the steamer of Friday 800 letters for the Eastern States.

Obstunary.

El Nicaroguesse of April 26, says:—Lieut. Jours S. Josse died on Thursday sight. He deserved to live for the good of his adopted country.

On Thursday, Capt. — Coor, who was wornded in the left breast at the battle of Rivas, while heading a charge aguinst the enemy, died from the effect of the wound. He was burried at twelve o'eleck that might, with the bracers of war. The American brase band played the functal march, and the ocramics were otherwise conducted in a manner to pay the utmost respect to a lion hearted office. The memory of Str John Moore's burisl in the Feninsular war, was strongly beought to mind on the occasion.

Judge J. Caler Shurn, well known in California and Virginia, died in Granada on Friday, 25th of April, after a short attack of fever. The best of medical advice and attailon was readered to Judge Smith, but the disease could not be stayed, and another gallant and honorable grateman has given his life to, make memorable the grave yard of Granada.

El Nicaroguence of May 2, says:—Lieutenant Colonel Brewster, of the First Rifle Battailon, died in this city on Tuesday night, after a short illness of three days. His sick bed was scothed by a lady's kindness and his funeral honored as a soldiers should be.

Lied at Granada, April 27, Nathaniel Parker Potter, aged 27 years, First Lieutenant of Company D, First Rifle Battellon. Lieutenant Potter was a native participator in the capture of California supedition, was among the first to follow him to Nicaragua, was an active participator in the capture of Granada, and received the wound from which he died, while gallantly charging the enemy in the second bettle of Rivas, It will be some consolation to his many friends at home and in California, to learn that all the card sorrowing companions and a brother's unremitting attention could give; he received.

Lied at Granada, on the 28th inst., Griffith Gray, of Kentuchy, sged 27.

[From El Ni

List of Arrivals at Granada on May 10. s. Mrs. G. F. Alden. do
Ale a'r B. Jackson. Tenn.
Edward L. Craten. do
Wm. Resbruw. Indiana.
Daniel Harliy. Penn.
Wm. McDougal. do
Timothy Holionan. Georgie.
John M. Medina. Mich.
A. A. Fisher and lady do
Jas. Clifford and lady. M. H.
M. H. Sesler Bellgen.
Jain. Switzerland.
Jas. G. Robinson. Missouri.

List of Letters REMAINING AT THE POST OFFICE IN GRANADA, MAY 5, 1856.

Appley Ira N Aply Merchal-2 Appley J M Bourke Marim Bailey Thus L
Bolton Jan C
Beebe Geo M
Bayley Capt D K
Badwin Capt The Burkeril Wm
Collen James
Copper Thus
Count James
Corper Thus
Count James
Count Brown B F Barker Da E D Bean Dr alex M Boyle John C Brown Geo R Connelly David
Cheesman B F-2
Christalar David
Casey Thus
Coulter Fred F-2 Ousenbury Alfred S Dorwin Dr S M Derey bannel P-2 Dillingham Bleckman H H L Derval Thos C-2 Bowsing Ches Lickson Henry Exirg Theo F Evans Dr Wm Dick James -2 Davidson dustry Duan thes French Parker II Fauth Edward
Fellows Thes Frence Chas J
Finney John II Field G
G Fisher Willard 8-2 Field Green B Fisher G W

Grimes Mrs Clarises Grayson Peter W Galee Capt H

Ma'travers lipsest
Merow Wm F-2
Morpis Capt Wm-3
Morpis Capt Wm-3
Morpis Capt Wm-3
Morpis Wm
Mealphn Major J W
Morpis Capt A J
Modonall Chas

Scott Wm R
Sampley B (I)
Sampler J W
Sampler J W
Sampler Dr Harry - 2 Sally Jno - 2
Swift (Capt of Port)

Track Wm R = 2

v

Van Duter Inomas

Williams J M
Work Inord H
Work Inord H
Williams J M
Workshad III L
J. A. SUGGLES, Postmaster.

Cur Columbus Correspondence.

Continues, Ohio, May 27, 1856.
State Council of the Fillmore Party—Secrety of the Know
Nothing Order in Ohio—S. P. Chase at Home.
You are aware that the Ohio Know Nothing State Conc.

oil, under its bolting leaders, the two 'Tome"-Tom Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of

the Know Nothing State Connell, and fem Spooner, Clerk of the Cincinnati courts and ex-President of the State

Nicholess Wm C. Jr.

Bider JapuJohnW-

Triek Win F-2

Vandre Capt C

Prior Volney R

Johnson J.hn N-2 Jones Alex Dr-4 Johnson Arthur-2 Jamisen La J C

Gurding J W-2 Gacilreau Gustave

Morris Lieut Wm Myer C C Nadmon Jac

Miller Wm L Miller W Miller W Martin Thes W

Petterie Joseph

Energy Jas W
Stan ner L
Stanford Wm
Fmith Stephen
Sai born Jas H
Steison Geo J

Trippe T H-2

Van Duten Thomas

Haley, Geo Homset Alex Herry Jro Hison S G Hises Come R Hall A L Homes Or W R Harkins Come

Kirgland R W-2 Kenney Geo M Learning Hy S Luther Edwin B Loring Lucius Lewellyn F L Legal Jos N

Natadorff Mrs A Norton Wm

Reyno'ds Francis H Rigg Edwin

Regarde Geo L-2 Ritcher T B

Haynes We'eon G Hopping Chas Harrington F Hodsdon Benj L

Naval Intelligencece.

the Know Nothing State Council, and Jem Spooner, Clerk
of the Cincinnati courts and ex-President of the State
Council (both more Sambo than 'am)—some weeks slope
met and repudated the nomination of Fillmore, and enderest the briting of Spooner and Ford from the Philade phia Know Nothing National Council, No. 2
This proceeding was followed by a built of exponential
cation by Major Partiett, of Covington, Ky., the Presi-

dent of the American Order. In short, the two Toms and their followers were read out of the Order emicially, and a new State Council was organized, with T. C. Ware, of Cincinnati, as President. The adherents of the new organization are the Fillmore folks, and nobody eles, and these have a few lodges in Clucinnati, and one here and there in the little towns throughout the State.

For some time the project of having a session of this ware State Council in this city, the capital of the State, has been duly agitated, and to-day was fixed for the gathering of the clams. About one hunared persons collected, a majority of the active of whom were from time cinnati. It was a small crowd of small potatoes, and there was no pith or pluck nor spirit in them They accomplished one great thing, however. The first thing after organizing, was to vote to exclude from the hall all persons not members of the Order. Consequently the reporters for the independent press left. Two or three of them, who were members in good standing, left indignantly; and I have heard of one thing that the Council perpetrated since, i. c. appointed a special committee to make a report of the business. The object of calling the Council was to endorse the nomination of Fillmore, and elect a set of Fillmore celegates and put in mornization a State ticket for the full election, all ef which is sheer foolishness, "vanity of vanities," and must result in "veraxion of spirit;" for there is no bottom nor breath te, nor life in the Order in Ohio. It is not of the slightest significance who are nominated for Electors or for State candidates. If, after incessant drumming for weeks, only one hundred delegates could be produced, what is the use of wasting breath about it?

The stagnation or dulness in this town between serious of the Legislature, has hadly been ruffled to-day.

A crowd is expected here on Thursday, the 28th inst., however, the Chase republicane convention being called for that day, to select Senatorial delegates to the Philadelphis.

Methodist General Conference at Indianapolis.

The following is a copy of the minority report read before the Conference by Rev. J. A. Colina and signed by sixteen members of the Committee on Slavery. The committee numbered thirty three members:—

1. The chapter proposed by the majority, in lieu of the one now in the Discipline on Slavery, a manifestly in conflict with the constitution of the church. In the first answerito the question "what shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?" it is provided that no slavely did to the evil of slavery?" it is provided that no slavely did the slave; which creates a condition of membership unknown to the Discipline, and which cannot be enacted under the General Rule as it now stands in relation to slavery. The feature is intended to bear upon applicants for admission into our societies. The second answer reaches members now in the church who by any means may become the owners of slaves, and also those who are at present slaveholders, if they should come into possession of more. In either of these cases, the party is to be brought before a committee to "determine he time in which the slaves shall be freed," and in the event of refusal or neglect to comply with the decision of the committee, he is to be death with as in case of immorality, thus clearly making emancipation, and in effect non-slaveholding, a term of communion or church fellowship with us. Before this provision can be engrafted upon the Discipline constitutionally, the general rule with respect to slavery must be essentially altered, which canonly be done by compliance with the provisor to the sixth restriction which says—Provided, nevertheless, I that upon the concurrent recommendations, their amport the concurrent recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the several annual conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendations, their amporation of the concurrent solutions of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions exhall hav

ference, leaving the General Kule as it is, which, if successful, and the proposed chapter to be placed in the Discipline, will be a palpable violation of the constitution.

2. Because our Discipline, as we understand it, is probably now as atrorgly opposed to slavery as the state and circumstances of the case will allow.

3. Because we are clearly understood to be, add are accepted and treated as a church opposed to slavery, yet having due regard to the authority of the State.

4. Because our practice under the Discipline is fruitfar of good, restrating the trailier and working the cheerful and voluntary emascipation of many slaves.

5. Because we are deeply convirced that any increased stringency of the Discipline on the subject of slavery will greatly weaken, if not destroy, our church in the slaveholding States, and along the border.

6. Because this reduction of our influence as a church, instead of promoting what the majority desire, will very much retard the cause of individual and ultimate consuiting states, and along the border.

6. Because this reduction of our influence as a church, instead of promoting what the majority desire, will very much retard the cause of individual and ultimate consuiting the welfare of the slaves, for as regards the slave, we are the only church which exercises any permanent ministry and watch care over the colored population within these conference which are to be effected by the proposed measures of the majority. We have many and populous churches among the colored people, and our access to them depends upon the good will of their masters. By he adoption of the measures proposed we shall be, to a great exient, firbidden to piecot to the slaves.

7. The reasons alleged above are four-led on the universal testimony without any variation of our brethren who labor in the border work, and it is in accordance with current information; and we respectfully submit that such testimony ought to be admitted, and be conductive in the absence of all rebutting testimony. And we telleve

Episcopal Church, South, on the subject of slavery. And it does not seem to us expedient, or indeed just, now to force upon them further measures, which in their judgment, will very seriously cripple, if not extinguish the work among them.

9. Because we understand that our brethren of the ment, will very seriously cripple, if not extinguish the work among them.

9. Because we understand that our brethren of the majority report do not expect that the messures they propose will aid in our border work, to assist us in amelicrating the condition of the slave population; but we judge that they must feel convinced from the testimony in committee, that their proposed measures will embarras it much. We cheerfully do them the justics to say that they sincerely believe the measures they propose are right, and that therefore the border work ought to bear the embarrasments that may follow. It is for this General Conference to judge and pronounce in the case. 10 Because we believe that all right-mined men who have had favorable opportunities to observe, or to become responsible pastors in our border work, have come to the conclusions expressed above; and hince, we respectfully submit that our brethren who sympathies with the majority report should accept such testimony.

11. Because, finally, we are of opinion that the course indicated above is the proper way to exercise a healthful and legitimate influence on the question of slavery, and, indeed, the cally way in which it can be done. By taking this course, we do not repudiste or assault the authority of the State, but institute a course of moral discipling which, acting with the legitimate influence of the gospel will confer the greatest benefit upon both misser and slaver. Therefore, Resolved, That we non-concur in the action of the majority.

On the 29th uit, the vote was taken on the first resolution, which proposed to alter the the clause in the Disciplice which forbids the buying and selling of humbelings as property, int:—" buying, selling and holdin human beings."

The resolution was lost by a vote of ayes 121, mays 04 (less than two-thirds, which is required for an alteratio of the Disciplice)

A number of members voted under protest.

A number of members voted under protest.

Lutest News from Fort Laramie.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, May 28.]

There seems to be a sight prospect of the renewal of ladian hostilities in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. It latest information from that point gives intelligence recent depredations on the part of the Cheyenne. I regard to this matter we have been kindly permitted to make exirsts from two letters received by a gentlems of this city. The first is as follows:

— Plarra Bumor, April 28, 1856.

I teek possession of the bridge on the 5th inst. Cap Henry Beath with his company is campad near by. I had a difficulty on the 19th with the Cheyennes, owin to the non-delivery of a horse belonging to a white must and on that account the indians killed one of my men of his way from the mountains. I hope matters may settled without difficulty. I relieve the Platte will thigh this year, as there is plenty of snow in the mountains.

FORT LARAME, May 2, 1856.

seitled without difficulty. I relieve the Platte will high this year, as there is plenty of snow in the moutains.

Fort Larame, May 2, 1856.

Capt. Heath is at the Platte bridge with one compan. The Cheyennes killed a white man at that place a te days since—an old trapper named Gunier, who has be in the mountains thirty years and upwards. The difficulty commenced about some horses that belonged to one he ferry seen at that place.

The lineians found the horses, which had teen lost on a few days, and refused to give them up. The own made comprisint to Capt. Heath, and he sent for the dean and took him that the owner would pay him for it tooks, and that he would have to give them up. I took the pay, and at night, when driving up his herd, evenes weatt to the linian after his horses, but the finding was unwising to return them all, and innisted on keeping one of the heat. Capt. Heath then sent up a command under Lieutenant Dudley, with instructions bring the horses and the Indican to his camp. Up I sent. Budley's going into the lodge, the Indian drew is arrows, but he was selved immediately and than to the lock the firmed. While the black mith was main the irors, the Indian made his escape. A whole voll was fired at him, and report says he was badly wounded but get if, se it was night. The Indian all field to hight, leaving their lodges and some of their campequery behind. The next day they killed "Gunier" with a short distance of the bridge. I am quite uneasy abdition they richly deserve it.

Naval Intelligencece.

Formo Praxa, Care in Visans, ypril 15, 1850.